

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Ovarian neoplasm represents the 6th most common malignancy, fourth leading cause of death due to cancers in women and second most common site for female genital tract & is seen usually after 3rd decade of life. One of 70 of women develops some type of tumours in the ovary in her lifetime. The recent study states that both estrogen & progesterone hormones with its receptors are involved in the process of tumour genesis of ovaries. Ovarian neoplasms present late in its course & hence mortality is on higher side.

METHODOLOGY: The present study is comprised of 70 consecutive ovarian neoplasms from August 2012 to July 2015. Paraffin blocks sections were studied with H& E and special stains wherever required. Thirty three surface epithelial tumours were subjected to ER & PR expression. Chi square test was taken help of for Statistical analysis.

RESULTS: Amongst 70 cases, 61 were benign (87.14%), 2 were borderline (2.86%) and 7 cases were malignant (10%). The most common tumour observed was surface epithelial tumour (82.86%) despite benign/borderline/malignant. ER & PR expression showed higher in serous tumours (45.83%) than mucinous tumours (12.50%).

CONCLUSION: The most common type of ovarian tumour observed in the present study was surface epithelial tumour followed by germ cell tumour. Benign neoplasms were more common than malignant neoplasms. Estrogen & progesterone receptors were more commonly expressed in serous tumours than in mucinous tumours.

KEY WORDS: Ovarian tumours, surface epithelial tumours, estrogen & progesterone receptors expression, histomorphology.